

**VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATIONS, SALEM**  
**(Deemed to be University)**

**B.OPTOMETRY DEGREE EXAMINATION – August 2019**  
**Third Year**

**GERIATRIC OPTOMETRY AND PEDIATRIC OPTOMETRY**

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 80 marks

I Choose the correct answer

(10 x 1 = 10)

1. Enlarged cornea is noted in\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Keratoconus
  - b) Keratomalacia
  - c) Keratoglobus
  - d) Buphthalmos
2. OKN drum is used to test\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Colour vision
  - b) Eye alignment
  - c) Visual acuity
  - d) Attentiveness
3. A baby with port wine stain should be carefully assessed for
  - a) Glaucoma
  - b) Strabismus
  - c) Cataract
  - d) Uveitis
4. In a case of an infant with unilateral aphakia, the best mode of treatment option is with prescribing\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) CR 39 lenses
  - b) Polycarbonate lenses
  - c) Trivex lenses
  - d) Contact lenses
5. For a 3 year old baby with no squint, \_\_\_\_\_ amount of refractive error should be corrected
  - a) +0.75 D
  - b) +6.00 D
  - c) +1.00 D
  - d) +1.25 D
6. With normal ageing, crystalline lens thickness\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Remains constant
  - b) Softens
  - c) increases
  - d) Reduces
7. The diseases mentioned below could be age related EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Macular degeneration
  - b) Cataract
  - c) Central Serous Retinopathy
  - d) Lebers Amaurosis
8. The following are the disadvantages of an aphakia EXCEPT
  - a) Thick spectacle lens
  - b) Heavy spectacle lens
  - c) Ring scotoma
  - d) Increased reading distance
9. Anatomical changes in the eyelid with age can cause\_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Lower position of eyelid skin
  - b) Lid retraction
  - c) Fibrosis of tarsal plate crease
  - d) Ptosis
10. With age the corneal stromal collagen
  - a) Increases in size
  - b) Decreases in size
  - c) Causes reduced scattering
  - d) Remains constant in size

II State whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE** (10 x 1 = 10)

1. LEA paddle uses preferential looking principle.
2. Anisometropia is common in a newborn.
3. Megslocornea is when the horizontal diameter of cornea is <10 mm.
4. Dermoid is associated with Goldenhar syndrome.
5. Causes for cloudy cornea at birth is commonly referred with mnemonic STUMPED.
6. Vascular disorders can cause III nerve palsy.
7. With aging retinal cone density reduces.
8. Corneal guttata is an related change.
9. Enlargement of blind spot is seen in Diabetic Retinopathy.
10. Annular lipid infiltration concentric to limbus is known as Arcus senilis.

III Fill in the blanks: (10 x 1 = 10)

1. An adhesion between margins of upper and lower lids is known as\_\_\_\_\_
2. Neovascularization of iris is known as\_\_\_\_\_
3. In Amblyopia, patching is given to the\_\_\_\_\_ eye.
4. Transient loss of vision is also called as\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_ measures corneal endothelial cells.
6. Sensitivity to blur \_\_\_\_\_ with ageing.
7. In aging retina the retinal nerve fiber layer thickness\_\_\_\_\_
8. Amsler charts tests \_\_\_\_\_ vision.
9. Normal near point of convergence is \_\_\_\_\_ cms.
10. As accommodation increases, convergence\_\_\_\_\_.

IV Write any **FIVE** answers of the following: (5 x 6 = 30)

1. Management of Amblyopia.
2. Congenital dacryocystitis.
3. Pediatric Visual acuity charts.
4. Age related macular degeneration.
5. Write about spectacle dispensing in elderly persons.
6. Structural changes in ageing eye.
7. Senile cataract.

V Write any **TWO** essays of the following: (2 x 10 = 20)

1. Diabetic Retinopathy.
2. Congenital glaucoma.
3. Remedical and compensatory treatment for strabismus.

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